with respect to the "quality" of the Morus Multicaulis: and I will do it in brief phrase. I consider its foliage equal to that of the very best White Italian mulberry. Many persons consider it superior, but so far as mere quality is concerned, I do not; for I hold it, that the leaves of the white Italian Mulberry will make as good silk as it, and better than any other variety. The Morus Multicaulis leaves, however, possess advantages over it, being nine or ten times larger, and, consequently, lessening the expense of gathering and feeding in that ratio, which fact alone should preponderate over every other consideration.

To return to the "quantity," and the "labor of culture and stripping." The labor of culture is not greater than that of a crop of corn, or of that of roots of any kind. This brings me to the consideration of the fourth question, which is:

"4th. What is the best mode of cultivating the mulberry; at what age may it be stripped; and what is its value, expense, and profit per acre?"

The ground destined for the culture of the mulberry should be thoroughly and deeply ploughed and pulverized. These things are necessary, be the species or variety of the mulberry whatsoever it may. If it be proposed to sow the white Italian mulberry, the seed-bed should be well manured with barn yard or stable manure and ashes, well raked, so as to make it fine; then the seed should be sown as thinly as possible; in drills, two feet apart. The mystery of the after culture consists in keeping the bed clean of weeds, and the earth well stirred, from the time of planting until August. Should long continued droughts occur, the young plants should be watered of an evening—say twice a week.

The culture of the morus multicaulis.—This species of the mulberry should only be cultivated from the tree, and the cuttings. Though a distinct species, and competent to perpetuate itself by its seed, in consequence of the fewness of the seed it yields, and the slowness of the growth of the plant from the seed, it would be an act of folly to attempt its propagation by such means. Indeed, if the seed were ever so plenty, the last objection to their propagation from them should prevail; as it has been conclusively demonstrated that, while it would take five or six years to obtain a tree from the seed of tolerable size, one from the cuttings may be obtained the first year from five to six feet high.

The method of propagating from the cuttings is simple. Each bud on wood of one year's growth will produce a tree. Let a cut be made obliquely on the slip, about the fourth of an inch below the bud; then take off a similar slice on the corresponding side of the cutting; then insert the cutting so as to just leave the TIP-end* of the bud out of the ground. If planted in the open field, and dry weather should intervene, the cuttings should be watered until they strike, and even after that, until rain occurs. In inserting the cutting, the planter should have a stick or trowel, with which he should make the *hole*; then placing the cutting in with an inclination of 45° to the north, the *bud* facing the *south*, he should draw the earth around the cutting, gently pressing it with the fingers of one hand, while he holds it in its angular position with the other.—It would be better, if in open culture, that straw or leaves be placed along the rows, confined by brushwood or billets, to maintain moisture until the slips strike. Prior to planting, the ground should be well manured, in order that the plants may get an early start and vigorous growth.

The object of giving the cutting an angular position is to enable the bud to send out a straight limb, as that limb forms the body of the tree.

The safest way of propagating from cuttings is to set them in a hot-bed, which is easily made.

The Mourus alba, or white Italian mulberry, may be stripped at from 4 to 6 years old. The Morus Multicaulis may, to a limited extent, be stripped the first year after planting; and without restraint the second year, except so far as to preserve the leaves on the topmost points of the limbs.

The next question involved by the culture is the subsequent management of the trees. Once planted, nothing remains but to keep the ground well stirred and clean of weeds, from early spring until the first of August, when all working should cease, so as to give the wood, then formed, time to ripen. The same workings which a thrifty planter would give to his corn-field, or patch of potatoes, will answer for mulberries.

In order, then to show, agreeably to the last clause of your fourth queries, viz: "What is the value, expense, and profit per acre?"—I will make a calculation, based on the experience of Europe as well as of this county; & as the items named in the statement may not be understood, I will precede it by a few explanatory observations:

From minute observation, it has been ascertained that one thousand silk worms consume, during the entire feeding season, fifty pounds of leaves: experience has proved that three thousand cocoons will make one pound of silk, and I have assumed as a fact that an acre of Morus Multicaulis will supply one million of worms with foliage: then, as three thousand worms will make one pound of silk, so will one million make three hundred and thirty-three and one third pounds. As the great size of the Morus multicaulis leaf (being from nine to twelve inches either way) has reduced the quantity of labor in the proportion of eighty or ninety per cent. for gatherers and feeders, much fewer hands are now required than when fed from the white mulberry, the leaves of which are not more than ten per cent of the size of the Morus multicaulis.

(*To be continued.*)

[Reported for the Sun.]

IMPORTANT TRIAL FOR MURDER.

(CONTINUED.)

SATURDAY MORNING.

Mr. Lightner recalled, and answered to questions put by the jury, that he had not a light when he heard the voices at the rope walk; that he heard two distinct voices, one of which was like that of a woman, but he could not distinguish a word that was uttered, this was after the watchman cried 9 o'clock.

George Chariden was recalled, and stated to questions from the Jurors, that he can't say exactly what was the hour when the individual rapped at the door of his mother-in-law, but thinks it was between 9 and 10 o'clock; that he smelt liquor on the person: that it might have been thirty minutes after that, he heard the pistol fired; don't know the exact time when it was fired, but thinks it was near 10 o'clock. My estimation of the distance from Ojier's house, to the place where the man was murdered, is, that it is 2 or 300 yards.

Matthew Drake, jr. was recalled, and to questions by Mr. Preston, replied, that at the time he wrapped up the hatchet, he did it in a half sheet of paper, covering the whole of the blade as near as possible, and used but one kind of paper.—[There was here shown, two pieces of paper of different kinds and appearance, to have been on the hatchet which Mr. Whitely took to the grand jury.]

Wm Pinckney, (*sworn.*)—[Mr. Preston objected to one of the grand jury being sworn. Mr. Richardson replied, and the Court overrulled the objection.—Mr. Pinckney then testified to the fact of Mr. Whitely having brought a hatchet to the grand jury, wrapped in a peculiar kind of paper, and tied with a certain kind of twine. Mr. Pinckney had searched for such hatchets and paper, but could find none, except at Mr. Drake's The hatchet was wrapped in two kinds of paper.

Several other witnesses were examined, as the hatchet shown them being the same as that taken to the grand jury.—The counsel for the prisoner, in order to shorten the proceedings, conceded it to be the same.]

Mr. Whitely (re-called.)—To questions put by the Jury, (who had previously compared the paper and twine found on the hatchet taken by him to the Grand Jury with the other that Mr. Drake used at the time of the murder,) he answered that it was his impression that the iron of the hatchet was entirely covered—the paper had been taken off to look at the hatchet; that he had no paper similar to that in his store; cannot recollect whether the hatchet had two pieces of paper on it or not. A cross-examination was then entered into, which drew from Mr. W. the answers that he could identify the brown paper, but has no recollection of the blue; that after the hatchet was unwrapped the paper twine, &c., was all placed together with the intention of giving them to the grand jury, as delivered by Stewart. He [illegible] the hatchet before he heard that Stewart was murdered; the hatchet was offered for sale on Friday night and unwrapped, the same wrapper was returned according to his impression, but he might have wrapped it in another piece; thinks it was the same; does not recollect having any of a similar kind; receives at the store a great quantity of goods wrapped in a different kinds of paper.

[Mr. Preston here directed attention to the fact, that the twine on the hatchet, and that of a large ball which Mr. Drake proved to be such as he used at the time of the murder were of different strands, the one being four and the other three—and were of different colors, the one light and the other dark.]

Matthew Drake, sen., (was then recalled,) and to questions put by the jury, he answered that such hatchets generally come wrapped singly with paper similar to the blue piece, around the blade. To a question put by Mr. Preston, he answered that the hatchet he sold to the prisoner had no wrapper on it.

Thomas Stewart, (sworn)—I am the brother of the deceased. On the day of Friday, I went to the spot where he was found about 3 o'clock. The first I heard of the murder was, as I and Squire Shane were going down to dinner, and were passing Mr. Drake's store, Squire Shane asked Mr Drake if he had recognized the hatchet with which the murder was committed. What murder says he. The murder on Gallows Hill, he replied:—That was the first I heard of it. After dinner, (said Mr. Stewart, in answer to a question by the Counsel for the State,) I was going up Charles street with another person and left him at the corner of Fayette street saying I will go out to see the murdered man. The person asked me what was the use of my going out. I said may be I might recognize him. When I got out there I could not recognize him by the face. I looked at the pantaloons, and still I could not recognize him. I looked at the shoes, and then said, "it is my brother." I knew the shoes because I had gone with him to buy them, and had taken notice of them a day or two before, from his not having any strings in them. After I said it was my brother, some one told me to examine him more particularly, and see if I was certain. I examined him more particularly, and recognized the piece of flannel he had put on his breast with a paper, because he was sick. I recognized a part of the features. I have no doubt it was my brother. The deceased, before the murder, had been living in my house three months, and the prisoner for one month. The clothes the prisoner had on while at my house was a dark suit. He had that suit on the day of the murder—It was a close bodied coat with a long switch tail; either blue or black—blue pantaloons, and nullifier shoes. His waistcoat was of a kind of dinzy red. On the morning after the murder he had on white pantaloons, a frock coat, the same waistcoat and a pair of new shoes he had that morning. When he left to go the Eastern Shore he had a bundle under his left arm, about [illegible] any two hats, taking off [illegible] wondered at the size of the bundle he was going to return the [illegible] but I didn't say any thing to him about it at the time. I have [illegible] prisoner in the jail since his [illegible] ment. That coat was a close bodied coat with a long switch tail. I asked him if that was the coat he wore [illegible] house; he answered that [illegible] There are two coats now, [illegible] one of which I have been wearing is my brother's and the other [illegible]'s.—They are very old; neither [illegible] the one the prisoner wore with [illegible] house. I was at the Magistrate's office when the prisoner was arrested and staid there till he told me where the pistols were, and then I went for them. I was at the wharf when the prisoner was arrested. It was raining very hard at the time, and we went to the Squire's Office in a hack; I was in the hack and Mr. Demuth and Mr. Lambert. [illegible] carried a bundle in the hack. I [illegible] in the Squire's Office when the bundle was examined. It contained only a pair of blue pantaloons. The bundle was not one quarter or one third as large as that he took away with him. I am certain the bundle contained no other article of dress. The coat he usually wore while at my house was a very genteel one.

Cross-examined.—The coat at my house is a very old one; cannot be certain as to the cut of it. [Mr. Preston here desired that the coats should be sent for, and that the witness should be kept in Court. This was assented to, and while they sent for the coats the cross-examination was resumed. A discussion also arose from Mr. Preston objecting to the manner of examining the witnesses. Mr. Richardson replied, and stated in his reply the manner in which he intended to conduct the examination, and that if any other mode could be followed he would cheerfully adopt it.—The objection was overruled.] The clothes of William Stewart were taken from my house in Barre street; his wife came and locked up the trunks; there were two trunks and a hat box—ten days after the wife locked the trunks up she sent an order for them by a black man, and they were delivered to him. I went part of the way to the steamboat landing with William the morning he went away. I advised him to go to the West, (as we were going down,) in the cars of that evening, if his father did not meet him at the steamboat as was expected. I advised him to go because his father had been trifling with him for some time about the business they were to go to Cambridge and transact. In the manner and bearing of my nephew on that morning there was nothing out of the way. William and me were in Camden st. near Light on that morning [illegible] bell of steamboat [illegible] for [illegible] and he went on. The steam-boat lies at the foot of the Marsh market space, at the Maryland wharf. The steam-boat Maryland, starts at 7 o' clock. The firs bell rings about 15 minutes before the boat starts. [The cross-questioning of this witness was very close and intricate, and the substance of the further facts shown by him, are, that he, on coming down stairs on the morning of the murder, found his nephew in the room—he supposed him to have just arisen. A man against whom the witness had a warant, rapped at the door, and the witness walked with him to Charles street, (about half a square,) where the man left him to get his breakfast, requesting him to wait there until his return. While he was waiting there, the prisoner came up, and witness told him, he was waiting for a man. They walked together down to Camden street, and witness then went into squire Gray's office, respecting the business the man had called on him for. This was while the first bell was ringing. He then wrote a small letter to Cambridge, and started to the steam-boat wharf, to give it to his nephew. He ran down as fast as he could, until he was tired, and then he walked, but when he got to the wharf, the steam-boat was nearly on the other side of the basin, and was turning down. The prisoner also stated to witness, in answer to witness's suggestion that he had better go to the west, that he wanted to go down to Cambridge to see his sisters; when he went away he never expected to be able to see them again, and that he wanted to get some money from a man who owed it to him. The change in the prisoner's dress was such as a man going on a journey would make: the clothes he usually wore were decent, but those he put on that morning were more decent. The witness also stated that he paid particular attention to the prisoner while in the hack until they got to the Squire's office, and that they got into the hack at the corner of the tobacco-warehouse, and came up the long dock.—The glasses were raised and it was raining at the time; the prisoner had the bundle with him in the hack. The witness was apprised of his nephew's intention of going to the West when he first came to Baltimore; three or four days were appointed for his going, and on one occasion he was detained on account of his father's sickness; he said he was not willing to leave his father sick, and his father was not willing that he should go while he was sick. Witness found the pistols in the place where his nephew told him they would be found. He does not know whether the coats found in his house belong to his brother or his nephew; but he is certain the coat his nephew wore before the murder is better than either of them.

Thomas C. Smith testified that he lived at the tavern of Mr. Yates in Cambridge, on the Eastern Shore, and was the barkeeper in June last. The prisoner came to that house on Friday, the 22d of June, and had with him a very small bundle tied up in a red handkerchief, and remained at our house all night.—As soon as he came in I shook him by the hand and asked him to sit down; he did so, and I asked him for the bundle. He gave it to me and I put it behind the bar, and am positive he did not take any thing out of it that night. It was not larger than as it contained a pair of pantaloons or a shirt.

Matthew Drake, senior, (recalled), stated that he went to the jail and had some conversation with the prisoner, during which he was asking him several questions, which he answered very freely; that he asked him what he had done with the coat he had on the day he bought the hatchet, and he then replied, "Mr. Drake, I don't feel disposed to answer any more questions." [Mr. Preston here remarked that he had advised him not to answer any questions.]

John Demuth, one of the police officers who arrested Stewart, deposed that the prisoner had at the time of the arrest a small bundle wrapped in a red silk handkerchief, and that the bundle was taken to Squire Schaeffer's office. He there opened the bundle and found in it nothing but a pair of blue pantaloons; those pantaloons smelt very strong of turpentine.

Cornelius Lambert, the other officer who arrested Stewart, deposed that he also saw the bundle, and found in it a pair of blue pantaloons, which were given into his possession by the Squire, and which he took to the Grand Jury on Monday.

The Sheriff, Mr. Walker, was here examined, and stated that the pantaloons then present in Court were taken by him from the trunk of the Grand Jury, and kept in his possession or under his care ever since.]

Mr. Lambert was then cross-examined, and stated that he took the pantaloons after he received them from the Squire with him to the prison, and then he took them home and left them in the charge of his father-in-law, till he carried them before the grand jury on Monday morning. He received them from his father-in-law on Monday. He did not know that they were examined by his father-in-law. On Monday he took them to the police office and they were there opened to look at the stains on them, and he then took them to the grand jury.

Thomas C. Smith was here recalled and examined by the defence. He stated that he had known the prisoner ever since he could walk and ever since he was a child and up to the time this charge was brought against him, there was not a man in Dorchester county who bore a better character than William Stewart; I lit him to bed on the night he slept at our house, and saw him pull off all his clothes except his pantaloons. Had some conversation with him in the bar-room, and asked him if his father had come down with him, he replied that he had not, but he expected [illegible] to come, and he did not [illegible] morning witness bid him good bye, and in the course of conversation asked him if he was going down in the country to see his sister; he replied he was not but intended to return to Baltimore; he then went on board the boat. On the night Stewart was in Cambridge he had been out, and was in company with his brother-in-law.

[Court adjourned until Monday morning.]

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

From the Sun.

CITY COURT, October Term, 1838.
Present Judges Brice and Worthington.
Saturday, Nov. 3.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Stewart.—This morning Mr. Preston, in relation to the motion for a new trial, stated to their honors that some days since he made a motion to that effect, during the absence of his colleague, upon any responsibility he chose to take upon himself, but at the particular request of the prisoner. His colleague was now present, but he was not yet ready to enter into the argument. The verdict had been unexpected both by the state and the counsel for the prisoner, and since that verdict was rendered persons have come forward and stated things, which though nothing but rumors at present, would if established, give a different aspect to the affair. He therefore requested time to be allowed them to ascertain the certainty of such rumors and presumed that their honors, before coming to a decision on a subject of such great importance, not only to this community but to the country at large, and indeed to the whole character of human nature, would allow the counsel for the prisoner time to collect the data upon which to form the affidavits, and time to file such affidavits. They were not yet prepared to enter into the argument on the motion, and for the reasons stated hoped the court would fix the day for the discussion at as remote a period as possible:

Mr. Lee remarked, that so far as he was concerned, he desired a postponement of the argument. Before the verdict had been rendered he was called away to Annapolis, and he had no knowledge of the motion being made until he saw it on file here. The verdict was an extraordinary one. [The court casually remarked that the LAW authorised the jury to render such a verdict.] It was, said Mr. Lee, understood to be a COMPROMISE verdict, and it was a question whether the rights and liberty of any citizen can be compromised for the convenience of a jury.—[The court was not prepared to discuss that question now.] Mr. Lee joined with Mr. Preston in respectfully asking their honors to fix a day as remote as possible.

The Court observed that they had no discretion on the subject, they were bound by the law.

Mr. Richardson observed that he had no objection to a postponement. One of the reasons filed was the production of new evidence, and the law required the affidavits of such evidence to be filed with such reasons, and if therefore the counsel for the prisoner were not allowed an opportunity of filing the affidavits, the prisoner would be deprived of the advantages of that reason, and the motion would have to depend upon the two first reasons, the legality and correctness of the verdict. For this reason he was willing that the counsel should be allowed until Wednesday next to procure and file the affidavits. The counsel for the prisoner expressed themselves satisfied with the time allowed, and the court consenting to the postponement, Wednesday was fixed for the day of hearing the arguments.

[From the New York American.]

A LIVE MERMAID, AND NO MISTAKE.

A prodigious excitement prevails in Ireland, especially in the North, in consequence of an *actual living Mermaid*, which was recently caught in a salmon net at Honneraw Point, in the county of Donegal. There can be no mistake in this fact, as five or six papers corroborate it, in the important points; but the "Derry Sentinel" and the "Fermanagh Journal," are the most enthusiastic and particular in their descriptions. The first announcement appeared in the Sentinel, as follows:

A MERMAID AND NO MISTAKE.—A very general disbelief in the existence of the Mermaid is likely to receive a severe shock from the truth of the following statement: A creature in every respect answering the usual description of the "sea woman," was caught lately in the salmon nets at Hunneraw Point, near Fahan, county Donegal. She is at present under the protection of a gentleman of that neighborhood, who has kindly permitted the country people, who are flocking in hundreds about the place, to 'see and believe." The members of the Londonderry Natural History Society we understand are to investigate this extraordinary phenomenon, for the purpose of sending an immediate report of their observations in the British Association, sitting at Newcastle. We understand that if the novel monster should survive the sudden change in her situation, she will be sent to Viscount Melbourne as a present to the Queen; if not, the body will be preserved in spirits, & will grace the now forming museum of our local society.—A minute description shall be given in our next."

The effect of this notice was, that at least a fourth of all the inhabitants of Derry, who could afford the expense, proceeded in a body to Honneraw, where they were admitted to an inspection of the singular creature; which is thus described in the Fermanagh Journal.

THE MERMAID.—This is certainly a SEA WOMAN; and has such an expression of *intelligence* in its *countenance*, that we are absolutely inclined to believe that it is a creature of reason, rather than of instinct. We do not mean to insinuate that it has any notion of abstract ideas; but the fact is, that there is an appearance of conscious shame it that would seem to indicate sentiments of shame, fear, and supplication. It weighs about seventy pounds, and is altogether HUMAN in its OUTWARD organization from the head to the navel, where the fins begin to develope itself, and the remainder is formed very like the extremity of a large dolphin. The skin of the face & the breast is a whitish brown—the eyes are black, and the nose purely acquiline; and its eye brows, lips and chin are models for a sculptor. The hair is long and thick; and the creature's principal amusement seems to be to stroke it downward with her webbed, but otherwise very perfect fiingers. It looks to be twelve or fourteen years old; and regards people, occasionally, as if it had an inclination to speak; and we are solemnly of opinion that, when in its native elements, it makes its wishes known through the medium of its tongue. Altogether indeed, it is the most singular being we ever witnessed and excites feelings in the breast of any beholders, at least as much akin to awe as to curiosity. Can it have a soul and be an accountable creature? At all events, we shall examine it closely this week, and report particulars."

We shall look with great anxiety for our next files of Irish papers, on the receipt of which we trust to be able to furnish the readers of the Examiner with some fuller information in relation to this surprising phenomenon.

To the Honorable, Judges of the Baltimore City Court.

It being a duty assigned to a committee of the Grand Jury, to visit and inspect the Penitentiary, we beg leave respectfully to inform your Honors, that the Institution appears in all respects to be in good order and condition.

The Board of Directors, and the Executive Committee, have in the opinion of the Committee been diligent and circumspect in the performance of the services at their hands.

The Committee feel it due to Mr. Owens, the Warden of the Penitentiary, to express their entire approbation of his management of the various concerns of the establishment under his charge, and bear testimony to the able manner, in which Mrs. Hammond the matron, discharges the duty assigned her, in the supervision of the female department.

Your Honors will find thereunto annexed a schedule of the number of persons confined in the Penitentiary and the manner in which they are employed.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN KING, Foreman,
JNO. C. MOALE,
EDWARD DIDIER,
ALEXANDER FRIDGE,
JAMES FIELDS,
WM. H. CONKLING.

List of Prisoners in the Maryland Penitentiary, and their occupations,

MALES.

Weaving, warping, quilling and otherwise engaged in the weaving department,	189
Dying,	10
Cordwaining,	16
Tailoring,	1
Sawing Stone,	21
Cooks and Bakers,	12
Smithing,	2
Carpentering,	2
Carding and Spinning Wool,	11
Turning and Machinery,	2
Cleansing and in charge of sleeping apartments,	6
Sick and Invalids,	23
Steward, Cook and attendent to Hospital,	4
Writing,	1
Tinning,	1
Runner,	1
Barber,	1
Total number of Males,	303

FEMALES.

Spooling,	24
Washing,	7
Sewing,	6
Knitting,	2
Picking Wool,	1
Binding Shoes,	4
House Work,	2
Sick and Invalid,	6
Nurse	1
Making Soap,	1
Total number of Females,	54
Whole number in the institution this day,	357

MARYLAND PENITENTIARY,
Baltimore, October 26th, 1838.
JOS. OWENS, Warden.

To the Honorable, the Judges of Baltimore City Court.

The Grand Jury, respectfully represent to your Honorable body, that they have visited and inspected the Jail, and beg leave respectfully to inform your Honors, that they found the establishment in good order, and the prisoners throughout, in good condition.

The Jury take great pleasure in testifying to the exemplary manner in which Mr. David Herring the Warden, has conducted the Jail concerns, committed to his charge.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. KING, Foreman,
JNO. C. MOALE,
EDMUND DIDIER,
ALEXANDER FRIDGE,
JAMES FIELDS,
WM. H. CONKLING.

From the United States Gazette.

REVIEW OF THE WEATHER, &c. FOR OCTOBER, 1838.

The month just closed has been attended with more Easterly and wet weather than usual. Rain fell on eleven different days, and the whole quantity during the month was within a few fractions of five inches. The average quantity of each year in this latitude, is very nearly the same; so that if it don't come at one season of the year, it will at another. N. W. and easterly winds prevailed during a greater part of the month. There were but six mornings in which frost was visible.

The medium or average state of the mercury at sunrise was 46; and at 2 o'clock 57. But taking the 24 hours of each day during the month, it was 52.

The corresponding month of last year at sunrise, averaged 47½, and at 2 o'clock 62. But the average of the whole month was 55.

On the 11th of the month, part of the Alleghany mountains were covered with snow; and on the 15th, there was a slight fall of it at Montreal. A few flakes fell in this city on the 29th, but on the 31st there were several smart snow squalls; and the wind blew very hard and very cold from the N. W. from ten o'clock in the morning, until nearly sunset.

We observed in our last Review that so many disasters at sea had not been experienced during any season since 1821, and we may now state that a continuation of the melancholy details has been received ever since. Many vessels, and many lives have been lost off Cape Florida and elsewhere. Some shipmasters who have followed the sea for thirty years, have reported that they never knew such a series of severe gales as were experienced in the month of September. They commenced earlier in some of the European seas. In July, very boisterous weather was experienced in the Black Sea, from 41 to 46 N. latitude, & from 45 to 58 E. longitude. After a dreadful gale, which took place on the 27th July, one hundred and thirty dead bodies were picked up on the borders of the Bosphorus.

We feel gratified in being able to introduce into the miscellaneous part of our Reviews, any statistics like the following, which we think must be interesting to our readers: In Illinois, in 1821, before the internal improvements of the country were commenced, wheat was sold for 37 cents a bushel; Indian corn for 12 cents; good milch cows for four dollars each; and pork for one cent a pound. At this time (1838) wheat is selling for one dollar a bushel; corn for sixty cents; cows from 15 to 20 dollars each; and pork from four to five cents a pound.

In Indiana, the price of flour in 1824, was two dollars a barrel, and bacon at 3 cents a pound. In 1838, a price current published in the same neighborhood, quotes the former at eight dollars a barrel, and the latter from 8 to 10 cents per pound.

Change your Seed.—We have for more than half a century frequently heard a change of seed recommended by experienced agriculturists, and the benefits arising from it have been astonishing. Forty bushels of Indian corn have been reckoned a tolerable good crop; but Judge Buel of Albany, N. Y. introduced the Dutton corn, and the Rohan pota-

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